NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

CIRCULATION OF SAP IN TREES, &c.

MR FESSENDEN—In the New England Farmer of the 8th ult., the following questions are asked by Mr Coffin, Secretary to the Ashfield Lyceum, all, or some of which, he wishes to have answered. I was in hope they would have been taken up by some one better acquainted with the subject than I am; but as they remain neglected, I hope my imperfect attempt to answer some of them, and to investigate others, will be received with indulgence; and that hereafter any errors which I may run into, may be pointed out by some of the learned readers of your valuable paper.

The questions are, 1st. What causes the circulation of sap? How does heat affect it? 2d. What makes it flow earlier in one kind of tree than in another? 3d. Is there any oblique circulation, or is it wholly perpendicular? 4th. What becomes of the sap in the winter, does it return to the roots, or does it remain in the tree? 5th. What becomes of the oxygen and hydrogen which constituted a portion of the sap, after the carbon is separated from these substances into wood?—6th. Is the circulation of sap permanent during the warm season, or not? 7th. Why does the wind have so much influence on the running of sap? 8th. Why is it necessary that it should thaw in the day, and freeze in the night, in order that maple sap should run well? 9th. Why do evergreens remain green through the winter?—10th. Is there a difference between the power of conducting heat possessed by different trees? If so, which are the best conductors?

Many of these questions have not, I believe, been answered to the satisfaction of *physiologists* up to the present day, although some of them have been the subject of speculation and experiment for more than a hundred years. Nor have they been entirely able to satisfy themselves on many of the points, or phenomena, that are involved in the economy of vegetable nature, although they have all adopted certain theories which seem to enlighten, but not to satisfy the minds of investigators. It cannot be expected, therefore, that I can throw any new light on the subject; but I may bring together some of the old ones.

The first questions are, what causes the circulation of sap? And how is it affected by heat?

To enter into all, or even many of the theories which exist on these points, is not in my power, even if I had the inclination, for it would involve more time than I have to spare, and more research than my habits will permit. I must, therefore, confine myself to some general views, which, although they can afford no proof, they may induce others to investigate the subject. To this end it may be necessary in the outset to look into the construction, or organic conformation of plants; the nature and properties of their juices and other substances contained in their cellular tissue, and vascular organs; the liability of these to be influenced by the chemical operation of heat; and to refer to some of the experiments and observations of men celebrated for their physiological knowledge of the vegetable kingdom.

We are told that all plants are composed of solid and fluid parts; the solid parts remain stationary, the fluids change—"Varying," say the writers, "continually both in mechanical admixture, and in chemical composition." The primitive solid components of the vegetable textures, are membrane, and fibre—from which are formed the common organic structures, the cellular and vascular tissues, and the various combinations of these in the bark." "The fluid elements are watery solutions of the soluble materials of the soil; from the decomposition of which, and the recombination of their ultimate components, by means of mechanical and chemical agency, influenced by the principles of life, solid components, textures, and secretions, are formed." The size of these cells varies in different plants, and in different parts of the same plant; so much so that some are visible to the naked eye, while others are so minute that it is said they require a million to cover a square inch of surface. They are also of different forms, but generally octagon. Some physiologists contend that these are channels through which the sap rises; others dispute it.—But all agree, I believe, that they contain proper juices, and that some receive and transmit fluids obliquely. "The cellular tissue," says a modern writer on vegetable physiology, "besides containing water, fluid, and air, contain sugary, resinous, oily, acid, and saline secretions." "It is also the medium by which the descending proper juice, or elaborated sap, is diffused *sideways* through the plant; and many changes, effected by electro-chemical agency, occur in the juices which fill its cells." If this opinion be correct, the *third* question of Mr Coffin seems to be answered.

From experiments that have been made, it appears that if a twig be cut, with the leaves expanded, by putting the cut end into a watery solution of Brazil wood, the coloring matter will ascend into the leaves, and to the top of the shoot, through real organic tubes; these are the sap, or conducting vessels of the plant. This is said to be owing to the perspiration, or transpiration which is still going on while the leaves are fresh on a newly cut shoot. But if the twig be deprived of its leaves, the water will not ascend far. At a later period of the season, if we make a transverse cut of a branch, the wood appears dry, while the bark near the wood is filled with fluid. This is contained in vessels of a different description from those in which the sap rises; the first being placed in the wood, while these are placed in the bark only in trees, and are called proper vessels, or returning vessels, from their function of carrying downwards the sap after its elaboration in the leaf. Is it, then, that the perspiration of plants is one of the means by which the sap is brought into circulation?

That there is considerable connexion between the perspiration of plants, and the circulation of the sap, there can be but little doubt, from the various experiments that have been made. Dr Hales tells us, that he took several branches of a pear tree, on some of which he left the leaves, while he stripped them from the others. All these branches were then accurately weighed, and the cut ends put into vessels which contained a certain weight or quantity of water. The branches which retained their leaves, imbibed from 15 to 30 ounces of water in the space of twelve hours in the day, according as they had more or less leaves; and it is remarkable, that notwithstanding this great imbibition, the branches furnished with leaves weighed less at evening than they did in the morning, so much had they lost by transpiration: but it was not so with the branches deprived of their leaves. They imbibed but one ounce of water, notwithstanding which, they weighed more at evening than they did in the morning. This Dr Hales thinks an incontestible proof of the certain connexion between the perspiration and elevation of the sap.

But when we recollect that early in the spring, before the leaves are put out at all, the sap flows more abundantly than at any other time, (as in the maple, and grape vine) and particularly so after cold nights are succeeded by warm days, it seems that other causes must be looked for to solve this great phenomenon. It is known that in proportion as the leaves expand and increase on these and other plants, the wound made by tapping, or cutting off a branch, ceases to bleed, as it is termed;—and that when the tree is in full leaf, it will not bleed at all. The cause, therefore, of the *flow* of the sap is not transpiration, although its circulations are mainly dependant on the leaves. For if a branch which is growing vigorously in summer, be deprived of a portion of its leaves, it will diminish its vigor; and if we strip it altogether it will cease to grow. We also know that those branches that are most abundantly furnished with leaves grow the best—it would seem therefore that the leaves are organs of suction, or pumps, to elevate or keep the sap in circulation during the summer, or temperate season of the year. How then are we to account for this prodigious flow of the sap in the spring, before the leaves are developed?

Mr Duhamel says that in the spring, before the leaves are out, the flow of sap comes as much, at least, if not *more*, from the upper part of the wound or cut in a tree, than it does from the lower part; and from the experiments made by him, and others, it seems to be proved. He took a young tree, which he sawed off about 18 inches above the ground. The upper part of this tree he suspended in the same position in which it grew. This was done very early in the season, (I think February) before there was any appearance of vegetation. For several days successively he examined both the stump and the suspended top of the tree. When the weather was cold, the cuts of both remained dry, as they did during the nights—but when warm, sunny days succeeded frosty or cold nights, both the stumps and the top became moist at the wound, and the juices in some instances were active enough to fall from the cut of the upper portion of the tree; but in all cases when there was sufficient heat to affect the stump, the sap in the detached part was equally put in motion. This was, I think, a sycamore tree. In this case, as in making a transverse cut

of a vine at this season, the sap will flow from the *wood*, between the pith and the bark, and not from the bark itself. But at a later period, as before stated, when the tree is in leaf, the sap will appear, after it has been elaborated, in the inner part of the bark. It is for this reason that in tapping maple trees they always cut into the wood, for if you cut through the bark only, the sap will not flow.

From this, and other experiments that have been made, it appears that the sap is retained in the cellular tissue, or the vascular organs, during the winter, in a soluble state, and as soon as the heat of the sun is sufficiently great to liquify it, it flows from all parts of the tree where these vessels exist, and more or less abundantly, according to the nature of the plant: these vessels being larger and more abundant in some trees than in others, and probably better filled with sap in some than in others. This may be the cause why maple trees furnish sap so abundantly when cold frosty nights are succeeded by warm sunny days, and why the sap will flow from the south side of this tree, when it will not from the north side.

May not this answer one, if not two of Mr Coffin's questions, viz. the *fourth* and *eighth*? Perhaps it is not conclusive as to the last. But I do not understand that it is *necessary* that it should freeze in the night to induce the sap to flow in the day—only that when frost *is* succeeded by a warm sun, the sap will flow more abundantly than it does ordinarily when there has been a succession of warm days, and the sap has been constantly flowing; by which means, perhaps, the organs that contain the fluid may be exhausted, and may require time to replenish themselves. All this, however, is but conjecture; for I have never found any satisfactory reason offered which will explain this phenomenon, as it is most certainly, if it be true, that *frosty* nights are *necessary* to the flow of the sap, as above stated. In tropical climates, where there is no frost, trees are tapped, and the sap flows regularly and constantly—more in the day than in the night, because there is more heat to aid its circulation. But this seems to show that *frost* at night is *not necessary* to its flowing in the day time.

Is the circulation of the sap permanent during the warm season? Although trees, generally, cease to put out new, or extend their old shoots during midsummer, (that is the latter part of June, July, and the early part of August,) and the terminating buds of the shoots of the year, are, in many trees formed; when the heat or dryness has passed off, these *terminating* buds will frequently burst out, and make a new growth. This is called the growth of the second crop. If the sap does not cease, altogether, to circulate, it certainly becomes so sluggish that we find the bark will adhere to the wood, which in the spring could be easily separated. And after midsummer the sap having resumed its course, the bark can again be detached with ease,—hence it is, that in both spring and fall you can bud trees, while in winter and midsummer it cannot usually be done.—Whether this arises from the extreme dryness of the soil, which furnishes little or no nourishment to the roots during its continuance; or whether most of the sap that is drawn into them, and thence into the tree, is carried off by excessive perspiration during the hot and dry season; or whether it be owing partly to both, are questions we shall not undertake to decide. But to us there appears no doubt that, to these causes, jointly or severally, are to be attributed that apparent inactivity in the sap that is so manifest during midsummer; and which lead many people to believe that its circulations are stopped altogether.

But the principal question is still unanswered, and I have no doubt will remain so. We may, however, examine it a little, and see whether it may not be accounted for by a union of causes.—The querist says he knows that heat affects the circulation of the sap, but wishes to know how it affects it?

That most plants are dependant on heat for the active circulation of their sap, there can be no doubt. But heat applied to one part of the plant, while the other is exposed to frost, will affect that part only that is immediately within its influence. This is another proof that the sap remains in the body of the tree, as well as in the roots, ready to be acted upon, and set in motion whenever heat is applied to it. For instance if a grape vine be planted in the open ground, and a branch of it be led into a hot house, every body knows that the part exposed to the external air will remain without showing any signs of vegetation; while the branch within will be in full leaf, and growing vigorously. If we carry the end of the branch out doors, leaving the centre of it only within, we shall see that both the lower body and the terminating shoot, which are exposed to a cold atmosphere, will remain in a dormant state, while the centre will send forth shoots, leaves, and young fruit. If you reverse the position of the vine, by placing the roots in doors, and leaving the centre of a shoot out, the effects will be reversed. The part near the roots, and the terminating branch will then show life, while the centre will show no marks of vegetation.

Heat then is the principal agent in putting the sap in motion; but how does it affect it? is the question of Mr Coffin.

If the cellular tissue contains, beside the watery fluid we call sap, a variety of other substances which are susceptible of chemical influence; and if, when these are excited by heat, they are set in motion, and a change is produced by chemical, or "electro-chemical agency," which decomposes, and recombines them, in such manner as to make the proper juices, or elaborated sap which forms the annual growth of the tree; why may it not, by both, or either of these powerful influences, produce such a degree of rarefaction of the air and sap which is in the capillary tubes, or conducting vessels, as to extend them, aided by the principles of vitality in the plant, from the roots to the utmost extent of its branches.

But heat alone is not sufficient to produce the wonderful effects which we see annually in the growth of plants of various kinds. The immediate influence of the sun and air are highly beneficial to their growth and maturity, and are almost indispensable to the existence of most plants. If a plant be covered with a box, three sides of which are closed with plank, and one side with glass, the plant will incline or bend towards the glass, through which both heat and light are admitted. This shows the tendency of plants to seek these aids as a mean of supporting their existence.

The spongy nature of the small fibres that grow from the roots of trees, to which are attached minute suckers with open porous skins, is the mean by which the necessary supply of watery solutions from the earth are received, and passed into the roots, and thence to the trunk and branches of the tree.

The little suckers and fibres are filled with cells or tubes which open into each other, and serve, perhaps, as a sort of pump, by which the sap is drawn from the earth and forced upwards to its ultimate destination. This process is, however, supposed by some, to be aided by electrical influences.

The experiments of Dr Hales by means of capillary tubes, carried sap from the top of the stump of a young tree that he cut off transversely in the spring, I think 16 or 18 feet upwards, and this without the aid of heat, or chemical influence of any kind. What then may not be expected from these powerful agents when brought into operation on a set of capillary tubes so minute, in some cases, that a strong magnifying glass is required to discover their existence? Beside, when we consider that this body is endowed with life, while the tubes of Mr Hales were not, we must not wonder, I think, that this theory is supported by some physiologists.

After all, we are still left in doubt as to many points in regard to the phenomena of the circulation and elevation of the sap. But much more might be said, and the subject much better elucidated by a scientific writer who had leisure to investigate it; but as I must have exhausted your patience, as I fear I shall that of your readers, I will leave the other questions of Mr Coffin to some one better qualified than myself to satisfy his demands.

CULTIVATOR.

Brookline, June 1, 1829.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

POULTRY, &c.

Mr Fessenden—I am a young farmer and have paid considerable attention to the raising of poultry; and for the purpose of securing my gardens from the depredations of my hens, have enclosed with a wall and pickets, a yard of an acre and an half of ground, in which I keep them shut up; but from some cause or other they have this season done comparatively nothing. Now, I am beginning to think that this results from keeping too many of them together. Will you, or some of your correspondents inform me how many may be kept in such an inclosure, with profit; having a house to roost in, fifty feet by ten, and divided into four apartments.

Last winter, in the month of February, I lost a considerable number of fowls, by a disease, which I do not recollect to have seen treated of in any work on poultry, unless it is that called by Mowbray the Roup. I, however, think it a different disease from that. My hens had their mouths so filled with canker that many of them could not eat, and frequently one or both of their eyes were so swollen that they could not see. Some, which lived cannot now see from one eye. Of course none were cured which were blind in both. After trying several medicines without success, I gave them meal and water, having first dissolved in it a quantity of Glauber's salts, by which I saved some of them. Can you tell me of a better method, and the cause of the disease?

CEDAR FOR HEDGES.

One of your correspondents makes some inquiries concerning hawthorn fences. Would not red cedars, or as they are commonly called

among us, savins, answer a better purpose than hawthorn?

LIME FOR DESTROYING BUGS.

In one of your late papers I saw several ways recommended for destroying bugs, worms, &c. I think I may venture to recommend sowing air slacked lime, as the cheapest and most effectual method of ridding gardens of the many kinds of small vermin that infest our vines; though perhaps this is nothing new. C.

Norwich, Con. May 26, 1829.

Remarks by the Editor.—With regard to poultry it is not in our power to inform how many may profitably be kept in an apartment of the size stated above by our correspondent. The only account we remember to have seen of keeping great numbers in the same inclosure, was quoted from a communication to the British Board of Agriculture, which states in substance, that a Mr Wakefield, near Liverpool, kept a large stock of poultry to great advantage on a plat of land, about three-fourths, or nearly an acre in extent, inclosed with a fence of six or seven feet in height, composed of slabs set on one end, or any thinnings of fir, or other trees, split, put near together, and fastened to each other near the top and bottom. These slabs are sharp pointed, and the sharpness of their tops is supposed to prevent the fowls from flying over, although the fence is so low. Within this fence are places slightly put up, *but well secured from wet*, for each kind of poultry; and a pond, or current of water, runs constantly through it.—Here they are regularly fed three or four times a day with steamed potatoes, with the happiest success, as the fowls thrive perfectly well. What renders this system of poultry management more worthy of attention, is the great quantity of dung made in this place, and, when it is cleared out, a thin paring of the surface is taken off at the same time, which affords a valuable compost.

A writer for the American Farmer, whose communication was republished in the New England Farmer, vol. iii. p. 275, states that "the following method of fattening fowls was communicated to me by a farmer from Buck's county, Penn. who is in the practice of supplying the market with the finest and fattest I have ever seen;—confine your fowls in a large airy inclosure, and feed them on broken Indian corn and mush, with raw potatoes cut into small pieces, not larger than a filbert; placing within their reach, a quantity of charcoal, broken into small pieces, which he says, they will greedily eat, and thereby promote a rapid digestion of their food." It is probable that the charcoal and raw potatoes were useful in preventing diseases in the poultry, as well as in promoting digestion.

With regard to the diseases of poultry but little has been stated in such books as have come within the reach of our observation. The *Roup* seems to be a general term applied to all diseases in fowls. "The Pip (according to Mowbray) is a white scale growing on the tip of the tongue, which must be torn off and the part rubbed with salt." Others recommend (and we have been verbally informed that the prescription has been found to be successful) to take a little soft soap and mix it with meal dough, and give it to chickens afflicted with the pip. A portion of animal food, mixed with vegetable food causes poultry to thrive, and is thought to contribute to their health. They eagerly seek for worms and other insects, and, perhaps, it might be well to feed them occasionally with butcher's offals, &c., boiled for that purpose, as dogs and cats are fed in London.

RED CEDAR HEDGES

Have been highly recommended, and some observations on the subject may be seen page 206 of the current volume of the New England Farmer.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At the stated meeting of the Society, on Monday evening last, the members present, and the profusion of superb native, and foreign flowers, and interesting herbaceous plants which were brought, evinced the continued and lively interest taken by the members in promoting the views of the Society and the cause of Horticulture. We omit to mention particulars, as the same plants will probably be shown at the exhibition which is to take place at the Masonic Hall, on Friday next.

Patrick Hayes, Esq. presented a box containing upwards of two hundred packets of seeds of flowers and forest trees, collected by his son, now resident on the Rio Grande, Brazil.

Dr David Hosack, of New York, presented a box containing several parcels of beans and peas, the growth of Mexico, which had been sent to him by our Minister, Mr Poinsett.

Mr J. C. Loudon, of London, sent a packet containing a numerous collection of valuable esculent vegetables, collected by himself during a recent tour through Germany. Accompanying these, was another parcel of sea kale seeds.

Messrs Jessop, nursery and seedsmen, of Cheltenham, and Messrs Noble & Son, seedsmen of London, through Mr Loudon, sent large parcels of seeds of sea kale, rhubarb, and asparagus.—The specific name of the species of rhubarb was not given, but whether it is the medicinal or tart rhubarb, it will be a great acquisition. Experience enables us to say, that both kinds flourish in this state. In five years, a root of the Rheum Ponticum weighed seven pounds, and when dried and powdered, was found to be equal in medicinal effect to any imported.

The asparagus may be an improved variety of that which we already possess. The thanks of the Society were voted for these acceptable presents.

The seeds were partially distributed among the members, and the remainder will be given to those who will be likely to make the best use of them.

A communication from Hartman Phillips, Esq. of Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pa, on the culture of sea kale. Mr P. finds no difficulty in rearing that fine table esculent, which he has cultivated for ten years past.

The meeting was favored with two bottles of white currant wine, by Miss Paschall, of Kingsessing, Philadelphia county, of very superior quality. It was the opinion of many of those who tasted it, that of the numerous samples of currant wine previously sent to the Society, these were decidedly the best. The wines hitherto offered, were made from red currants, which, as noticed in the reports of them, are far inferior for the purpose to the white species; manufacturers of the article are urged to give the latter the preference. One of the bottles of Miss P.'s wine was made in 1811, the other in 1827—both were excellent, but the first specimen left nothing to be desired in a currant wine, notwithstanding its age. It was entirely free from acidity, of a good body, and resembled in taste and color, the best quality of Sauterne wine, which sells for $10 per dozen, and is rarely to be met with out of France—*Philad. pa.*

Our village has for the last week worn very much the appearance of a commercial city. The passing and repassing of trucks and carts, in carrying goods to and receiving them from the boats as they departed and arrived, the landing of bales and hogsheads on the wharves, and the sound of the hammer and saw of the builder, who finds employment on account of this new impulse to enterprise, give the village the stir and bustle of business, which is most animating to the spectator. We have heard internal improvements—rail roads, and canals, called a means of ruining the country. We do not say it is not so, but we most devoutly wish that such ruin as has come upon this village, and the country between this and Providence, in consequence of the Blackstone canal, may be increased ten fold.—*Worcester Yeoman.*

At the first semi-annual meeting of the "*Salem Association for the Detection and Prosecution of Tresspassers on Gardens, Fields, and Orchards, in the town of Salem and Vicinity,*" on Wednesday last, the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year:—

E. H. Derby, Esq. *President.*
G. S. Johonnot, *Vice do*
Francis Peabody, Wm Mansfield, Robert Manning, } *Directors.*
Samuel Webb, *Treasurer.*
Eben Putnam, *Secretary.*

The object of the Association is indicated by its name; and the gentlemen composing it, we are informed, are determined to enforce the law in all cases of theft and trespasses in the gardens, fields, and orchards of its members.

Loudon's Gardener's Magazine says, "we are sorry to observe that the practice of pinching off potato blossoms is not generally adopted, as the produce would thereby be increased. A correspondent has found from experience that the crop is not only increased, but is much better in quality; and wishes us to direct the attention of our readers to the practice, which we hereby do, fully convinced of its importance."

Destruction of insects by tobacco water.—In the process of preparing tobacco for use, a liquid is expressed from it, which is very cheap, and highly destructive of animal life. This mixed with from three to five parts of water, is found, by a writer in the Transactions of the London Horticultural Society, to be an effectual remedy for the aphis, caterpillars, and similar insects which infest fruit trees.—*Manufacturer's Journal.*

Premiums on Butter.—The following premiums are offered by the Committee for the encouragement of the Clinton Market, New York.

For 6 lbs. of the first best Butter, a silver cup, worth $15
For 6 lbs. of the 2d best Butter, a silver milk pot, worth 10
For 6 lbs. of the 3d best Butter, 6 silver tea spoons, worth 6

BEE WORM, OR MOTH.

We have been told, (and indeed we are satisfied of the fact from personal observation) that the bee worm or bee moth, has been very destructive to the bees in this part of the country. We have seen whole hives destroyed by them. Each cavity of the comb is found to be occupied by a round black worm, about the size of a large bee's body: some of them appear to us like a winged insect, in its chrysalis state; the mouths of the cavities containing the worms, are closed by a kind of web, not unlike fine cotton. We have seen a method of destroying these moths prescribed, which we subjoin:

"Instinct teaches the bee moth to secrete herself during the day, in the corners of the hive.—All, therefore, necessary to be done, is to take such advantage of this fact as that this most pernicious enemy shall rush to its own destruction. For this purpose let the orifice of the hive be four inches wide, and one inch high. At the commencement of the season for the moth, place a shingle on the bottom or floor of the hive. You will find in the morning that almost every moth has taken refuge under it. They are readily despatched. This is the mode I have practised with my own bees, and not a single hive has been injured."—*Western Carolinian.*

Best Method of Raising Radishes.—Most of our garden grounds are too rich for the radish; and but few gardens are found that do not contain more or less of the *wire worm.* The radish is our favorite. Hence we are induced to make experiments until we have raised them at least semi-transparent, and as brittle as glass. Our method is, merely to mix two parts of sand with one part of common garden earth, and add a small quantity of stable manure. Or, earth of a clayey nature is preferable to the garden earth. Since adopting the above method we have not failed in a single instance of raising an abundance of smooth, clear, and fine flavored radishes.—*Hingham Gaz.*

From the Taunton Advocate.

BROTHER JONATHAN—I know your great antipathy to everything new, or in the least savoring of improvement in agriculture—therefore I shall venture on the present subject with but little confidence of rousing your attention—for the subject is improvement. Instead of making "two spears of grass grow where one grew before," it is to make three grow where one would hardly grow before. You must needs know that some half a dozen years since, the Hon. John Lowell, of Roxbury, imported a small quantity of Lucerne seed from Europe, with a view of testing its qualities as a grass for this climate—and after a lapse of this term of time, which has included the warm winters, and the cold winters—the hot, the cold, the dry, and the wet summers—consequently including the seasons and climates of the world—he gives his unhesitating approbation of its value as a valuable grass for this part of the country. It appears to defy the extreme cold of winter, and the wilting droughts of summer—its term of health and vigor is from ten to twelve years, while that of the common clover is but two or three years; and what is singular in this species of clover, it requires three cuttings, which will average two and a half tons to the acre at a cutting.

On good land, and well prepared, eight tons is considered a moderate yield to the acre, at the three cuttings. The soil proper for this kind of grass is a mellow, rich loam, though any kind will answer well except a stiff clay land, or land very low and inclining to bake in summer.

The land designed for this grass should be well prepared by two or three deep ploughings, and the manure ploughed in at the second ploughing; it should be sown with oats or barley, at the rate of fifteen or twenty pounds to the acre. The seed can always be had at the N. E. Farmer office, at from 38 to 50 cents the pound.

Should you take it into your head bye and bye, that it will be profitable to improve your breed of cows for the milk market, as you undoubtedly will, this kind of grass will be a great acquisition in the furthering that object, as it is very esculent and nutritive; properties essential to the yield of milk.

Now by way of experiment, procure five pounds of the seed, and select forty rods of your good kind of land, such as yields a fair crop of corn, and proceed according to the directions above, and if you repent of the undertaking in the summer of 1830, you may bring an action against me for damage, which I promise to pay without litigation, through the medium of the Advocate office.

Taunton, May 20, 1829. VERITAS.

MEDICINES.

A physician who should in all cases confine himself to the use of "simples," might be justly accounted a simple-ton. We believe, however, that most physicians prescribe medicines much more sparingly than formerly, and would use fewer still, were it not that some of their patients will not be satisfied without frequent doses.—There are people who would gladly swallow about half a peck of medicines per week.

There is, perhaps, no department of knowledge that has been so clogged with false facts and false experience, as that which treats upon the virtues and properties of medicinal substances; and the uncertainty which attaches to the subject has afforded the designing imposter the finest field for knavery and deception. Even where the physical properties of a substance are well understood, a physician can seldom determine with certainty what its direct effect and secondary consequences will be, on the living body. The operation of a medicine is very different in one individual from what it is in another, and it is even quite different in the same individual at different times. The state of the body is not only different in different persons, but it is perpetually varying in the same person. After millions of experiments, and two thousand years experience, not a single specific or absolute remedy for a disease has been discovered. The application of specific cures to diseases, without respect to the state of the patient, or peculiarities of each case, is the essence of quackery. The whole system of curing diseases by printed directions, without regard to the causes of symptoms, the history of the case, the state, habits, and constitution of the patient, is quackery.—Of the numerous quack medicines advertised in the newspapers, some give relief in some cases, but are injurious in others; some do very little good or harm; and some are pernicious in most cases.

About 18 years ago, Dr M'Nevin, of New York, obtained from a French chemist, the recipe for a syrup that was used in France, and gave publicity to its composition in a medical journal. Mr Swaim, then a book binder, procured the recipe, changed one of the ingredients, disguised the whole by the addition of the oil of winter green, and then set forth the wonderful properties of his vegetable syrup, which he denominated "*Swaim's Panacea.*" It sometimes cures, and sometimes aggravates the disease for which it is given. Mr Swaim has acquired immense wealth by the sale of his nostrum.

"*Anderson's Cough Drops*" were first prepared by a saddler in Connecticut, and consist of three or four parts balsam of honey to one part laudanum, disguised, as are most quack preparations, with the oil of winter green. He gave the name of Anderson to his medicine, because Anderson's pills had obtained a currency.

The extent of the imposition practised upon the community by quacks, and quack medicines, is amazing; but we are far from believing that quackery is confined to "unlicensed practitioners."—*Hamp. Gaz.*

A Noble Example for Employers in all trades and occupations.—Mr Allaire, a builder of steam engines and boilers, in New York, employs 200 hands, all hale, hearty, contented looking men.—On one of the principal doors is the following notice in large letters:

☞ "Any person that brings or drinks spirituous liquors on my premises, will be discharged without any pay for the week.

JAMES P. ALLAIRE."

He has enforced this salutary regulation for nine years, without difficulty. His workmen are all temperate, industrious men, and take good care of their families.

From the Journal of the Franklin Institute.

AMERICAN PATENTS GRANTED IN JANUARY, 1829.

For a manner of *Preparing White Lead for Painting* without grinding; John Barney, New Haven township, Huron county, Ohio, January 2.

This is a process for rendering white lead miscible with oil, without the trouble of grinding.—The means prescribed are simple; the paint according to the declaration of the patentee, dries with a finer surface than that from ground lead; whether it will stand equally well, requires the test of time. Being a recipe, we do not publish it without permission.

For Drying Cut Tobacco, in tobacco factories; George Campbell, Schenectady, New York, January 7.

The patentee states that it has, heretofore, been the practice of tobacconists to dry their cut tobacco upon tables of the ordinary construction, which in large establishments, demands a great deal of room, the want of which produces much delay. The improvement for which the patent is obtained, is the use of a number of tables placed one above the other, allowing an interval of five inches between each. They may be variously constructed, so as either to be moveable, or stationary, with, or without framed corner posts, &c.

In the plan represented in the drawing, all the tables are made to let or lower down, so as to lie flat upon the lower table; the upper one is then covered with tobacco, and raised into its place, and the whole in succession, changed in the same way.

For a plough denominated the *Prairie Bogging and Ditching Plough;* John Gordon, Copec, Columbia county, New York. Assigned to Jona. J. Coddington, New York, January 13.

This plough, as its name indicates, is to be applied in bogs, or meadow ground, only. The standard of iron is attached to the beam in the usual way, and screwed on the inner face of the *land side* as in the common plough. The *land side* is of cast iron, about 6 inches deep, 1 thick, and 3 feet long from heel to toe, with a pin or blade on the bottom edge of the land side, about 2 inches wide at the heel, and narrowing to a point nearly opposite the standard. This blade is to make a horizontal cut at the bottom of the bog; there is fastened to it by screws, a sharpened steel blade, or cutter, of such size and form as to make a horizontal cut in shaving the bog from the soil, of about two feet. In front of this, there is, attached to the beam, a vertical steel cutter, of about eighteen inches in length, six in width, and one in thickness at the back; this is brought to a perfectly sharp edge; it is curved back so as to cut with the greater facility. The mould board is not formed to turn the sod over, but to slide it out of the furrow, to be afterwards removed. A draft bar passes through a mortise in the beam, standing at right angles with it, and being about two feet in length. This is to afford to the team a parallel draft on the land side of the beam. "Thus in the manner of using, the team travels on the unploughed land, by means of the draft bar, the horizontal cutter enters lightly upon the surface, cutting the bogs, roots, stumps, &c.; the vertical cutter separating the cleft turf from the land, whilst the mould board forces it from its bed, leaving the ground surface level, and completely cleared for tillage.

"What I particularly claim as my exclusive right, is, the application of the *draft bar* to the said plough; and its general application in cutting bogs, and ditching in prairies, and bog meadows."

NEWSPAPERS.

The London Morning Chronicle says the great body of the people in England and Scotland never read any newspapers; from their price, and the poverty of the people, the newspapers are accessible only to the higher, and middle classes.—The same may probably be said of the people of every country in Europe. A gentleman who had been in France, informed us that in some villages of 5 or 6000 inhabitants, not more than two or three newspapers were taken. The following tribute to the people of the United States appears in the Constitutionnel, a paper published in Paris.

"There is not a hamlet so obscure that the light of the periodical press does not penetrate it. A foreigner is surprised to hear common farmers debate, with a perfect knowledge of men and things, not only upon the affairs of their own country, but even upon the political events of which Europe is the theatre. There is more good sense, more sound ideas upon civilization, in a log house in the United States, than in our most brilliant saloons, and even our academies."

Hamp. Gaz.

MIRACLES!

A French lady of the name of Saint Amour, lately embraced the doctrines of Swedenborg, and professed to have the miraculous gift of curing all human diseases, by praying, looking upon, or touching the persons afflicted. The street where she resided in the city of Nantes, in France, was filled with persons seeking to be cured, and wherever she went, the devotees beset her, and sought to touch her garments. The people believed that the Virgin Mary had descended among them, and all the villages in the neighboring departments sent forth their sick to be healed. Two pamphlets have been published on the subject by two intelligent men of Nantes. They state that many cures were instantaneously performed by her—paralytics threw away their crutches, swellings disappeared, rheumatic pains ceased, contorted limbs were restored, &c.; but they admit that most of the cures have been of short duration, and that in consequence, the people of Nantes have endeavored to turn into contempt the pretensions of the fair Swedenborgian.

There is nothing miraculous in these temporary cures. They show the influence of the imagination—of the mind over the body. It is frequently demonstrated that an operation of the mind can modify the action of the vessels, nerves, and muscles of the body in a mysterious manner.—The authenticated cases of cures performed by old women, seventh sons, Catholic saints, &c. are all to be referred to the influence of the imagination. The marvellous recoveries ascribed to quack medicines depend on the same cause; the surprising effects are produced on those who have full faith in the remedies. Quackery of all kinds, licensed and unlicensed, commonly finds an ample fund of public credulity to levy contributions upon.—*Hamp. Gaz.*

A Vermont teamster, it is said, transports a load of five tons from Boston to Vermont with a single pair of horses. The wheels of his wagon are 8 or 9 feet in diameter; there are no axles under the body of the wagon, but strong beams pass across above the load, and from each end of these, two timbers descend, one on each side of the wheel, to which the short axles that pass through the hubs are fastened. The body of the vehicle is suspended from the upper cross beams, and the weight of the load comes nearer the ground than in other wagons.—*Ibid.*

MULBERRY TREES.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Worcester County Agricultural Society, specially convened, April 23, 1829, it was *voted*, that in compliance with the injunctions of the Legislature, in their late Act, continuing and extending the liberality of the government to the encouragement of Agriculture and Manufactures, the following premium be proposed: To the proprietor of the best NURSERY OF MULBERRY TREES, within the county, in number and quality, *on the first Wednesday of May*, 1832, to be determined upon inspection and comparison, by a committee to be appointed by the Trustees for that purpose, upon the application of those who shall claim to be competitors, twenty days next preceding the said first Wednesday of May, $60,00.

Attest, W. D. WHEELER, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Post Office Department.—Niles, in a late number of the Register, states that such is the attention and fidelity in the management of the Post Offices, east and north of the Susquehannah, that generally not more than one letter out of five hundred, directed to the office of the Register, had been lost. He says he cannot speak thus of the south and southwest; and that his losses have been heavy, notwithstanding the late excellent Post Master General was laboring to bring about a reformation in those quarters. The Register, he says, is sent with more certainty to the most distant places east, than it is to the short distance of 50 miles south of the Potomac, except to some of the principal Post Offices.—*Berk. American.*

Coal.—Professor Eaton, of the Rensselaer School, Troy, has just published a statement in the American Journal of Science and the Arts, detailing the particulars of his having found carburetted hydrogen gas, along or near the whole line of the canal from Utica to near Lockport, which he says indicates the presence of mineral coal.—On the Eastern continent, the largest beds of coal lie under the same kind of rock, which is sometimes 600 ft. thick, and generally gives off the same gas. He thinks these facts should induce the Legislature to cause extensive borings to be made along the canal.—*Long Island Star.*

Cobbett says that he and his family of 12 persons, (including laborers) have lived at his farm house more than a year without wine, spirits, sugar, tea, coffee, or any sort of grocery—without anything not produced from the land in England; and he offers to bet £100 that there is not under any six roofs, any twelve persons with so much blooming health, "so many square inches of red upon the cheeks," as in his family of twelve persons. No doctor or apothecary has set his foot within the doors of his farm house; there ha been no illness in the family. He concludes as follows:—"If people will not restrain themselves from those indulgences which cause sickness, sick they will be, and sick they ought to be."

A gentleman who resides at Kingsclere, Hampshire, England, recently had in his stock, a cow which produced 21 calves, 300 hhds. of milk, and 4 tons of butter, the value of which might be fairly estimated at £500. When killed, the fat of this wonderful cow weighed more than the lean and bones altogether.

Recipe for Ice Cream.—Three quarters of a pound of loaf sugar, one quart of cream, the whites of three eggs well beat up—mix together and simmer it on the fire until it nearly boils, then take it off and strain it, and when cold put it into the mould and churn it until it freezes. Scrape it from the sides of the mould occasionally, during the freezing process, and beat it up well with the ice cream stick. Flavor it with lemon, rose, venelli, strawberries, chocolate, &c., as you like it.—New milk is nearly as good as cream, and skimmed milk will do; but for the latter add the whites of two or three additional eggs.

Cows should always be treated with great gentleness, and soothed by mild usage, especially when young and ticklish, or when the udders are tender, in which case they ought to be fomented with warm water before milking, and touched with gentleness; otherwise the cow will be in danger of contracting bad habits, become stubborn and unruly, and retaining her milk ever after. A cow never gives down her milk pleasantly to the person she dreads or dislikes.

Infancy of Knowledge.—Mankind at the beginning of the 15th century, are thus described in the Liverpool Observer.

"They had neither looked into heaven nor earth, neither into the sea nor land, as has been done since. They had philosophy without experiment, mathematics without instruments, geometry without scale, astronomy without demonstration.

They made war without powder, shot, cannon, or mortars; nay, the mob made their bonfires without squibs, or crackers. They went to sea without compass, and sailed without the needle. They viewed the stars without telescopes, and measured altitudes without barometers. Learning had no printing press, writing no paper, and paper no ink. The lover was forced to send his mistress a deal board for a love letter, and a billet doux might be of the size of an ordinary trencher. They were clothed without manufacturers, and their richest robes were the skins of the most formidable monsters. They carried on trade without books, and correspondence without posts; their merchants kept no accounts, their shopkeepers no cash book; they had surgery without anatomy, and physicians without the materia medica; they gave emetics without ipecacuanha, and cured agues without bark."

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1829.

The able article which commences this number of the N. E. Farmer, on the "Circulation of Sap in Trees," &c., will be found worthy of attentive perusal. It not only furnishes proofs of acute investigation, but presents valuable materials for further inquiries. An accurate knowledge of the theory of vegetation cannot fail to afford practical results of the greatest utility. By ascertaining the manner in which *Nature* conducts her operations, in giving existence to the vegetable kingdom, we may apply the rules of *Art* with an assurance of the most beneficial results.

FARMERS' AND GARDENERS' WORK FOR JUNE.

If the season be at all dry, your garden vegetables will need water. A copious supply of water is very essential to a kitchen garden. It is said by Loudon that "Many kitchen crops are lost, or produced of very inferior quality for want of watering. Lettuces, and cabbages, are often hard and stringy; turnips, and radishes do not swell; onions decay; cauliflowers die off; and, in general, in dry seasons, all the *cruciferæ* become stinted, or covered with insects, even in rich, deep soils. Copious waterings in the evenings, during the dry seasons, would produce that fulness and succulency which we find in the vegetable productions in the low countries, and in the Marsh Gardens at Paris, and in England at the beginning and latter end of the season. The vegetables brought to the London market, from the Neat's Houses, and other adjacent gardens, where the important article of watering is much more attended to than in private country gardens, may be adduced as affording proofs of the advantage of the practice."

HOEING.

"The ends to be answered by hoeing are chiefly these: 1. To destroy weeds which are always ready to spring up in every soil, and which would rob the cultivated plants of most of their food. Scraping the surface, if it be done frequently, may answer this purpose; but to destroy the roots of weeds deeper hoeing is necessary.

2. To keep the soil from becoming too compact, which prevents the roots from extending themselves freely in search of their food; at the same time keeping up a fermentation, by which the vegetable food is concocted, and brought into contact with the roots. For this purpose the deeper land is hoed the better. But hoeing should cease or be only superficial, when the roots are so far extended as to be much injured by the hoe. They will bear a little cutting without injury. For where a root is cut off, several new branches will come up in its place.

3. To render the soil more open and porous, so that it shall greedily drink in the nightly dews, and that rain may not run off, but readily soak in as it falls, and be retained. Accordingly the more and oftener land is hoed, the more its plants are nourished.

4. Another design of hoeing, and which has not been enough attended to, is to nourish plants by drawing fresh soil near to them, the effluvium of which enters their pores, and increases their growth. At the same time the earthing of plants makes them stand more firmly, increases their pasture in the spots where the roots most abound; and prevents the drying of the earth down to the roots."—*Deane.* Another writer says "Thin out and earth up all your plants; remember that frequent hoeing is both rain and manure to your vegetables in dry weather."

CUT WORMS.

Dr Deane directed as follows: "If you perceive any melon, cabbage, cauliflower plants, &c. injured by the cut worm, open the earth at the foot of the plant, and you will never fail to find the worm at the root, within four inches. Kill him, and you will save not only the other plants of your garden, but many thousands in future years."

TAR FOR SHEEP.

A gentleman, who keeps a large flock of sheep, assures us that during the season of grazing, he gives his sheep *tar*, at the rate of a gill a day to every twenty sheep. He puts the tar in troughs, sprinkles a little fine salt over it, and the sheep consume it eagerly. This preserves them from worms in the head, promotes their general health, and is thought to be a specific against the rot.

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The following donations have been received for this Society since their last meeting:

From ANDRE PARMENTIER, Esq., proprietor of the Horticultural Garden, New York, a variety of seeds of European grasses, comprising the Rough Seeded Spurrey, of Flanders, *(Spergula arvensis,)* Meadow Soft Grass, *(Holcus Lanatus,)* English Rye Grass, *(Lolium perenne,)* Yellow Meddick, *(Medicago fulcata,)* Field Burnet, for Sheep, *(Poterium sanguisorba,)*—*Trifolium rubrum* of Flanders.

From CHARLES SAVAGE, Esq. a small package of vegetable seeds, from Guatimala, Central America.

From GRANT THORBURN & SON, of New York, a quantity of rare vegetable seeds, consisting of the new White Dutch Lettuce, the new Waterloo Pea, from Europe, (a tall sort, of rich flavor, and bears all summer,) the Amazonian Lettuce, Sir John Sinclair's new Beet, and some other vegetable, and ornamental Flower Seeds. Also, the following works for the Library of the Society—Speechly's Treatise on the Culture of the Vine, and Pine Apple, and on the Formation of Vineyards—The Fruit Grower's Instructer—Hayne's Treatise on the Culture of the Strawberry, Raspberry, Gooseberry, and Currant, with colored plates—Drummond's New Treatise on Botany—Davy's Agricultural Chemistry—Maddock's Treatise on the Culture of Flowers, with splendid colored engravings. All the above works are the latest London editions.

From Capt. M. C. PERRY, of the U. S. Navy, a quantity of the Egyptian Beans, (cultivated in Egypt for cattle)—some onion seed, and melon seed, brought by him from Asia Minor.

From JOHN BARTLETT, Esq., a box of roots of an esculent vegetable, brought by him from Cuba, and supposed to be the original root of the potato.

The following persons were admitted members, at the last meeting: Ebenezer Seaver, Jr, *Roxbury*—John P. Rice, Esq. *Boston*—Ebenezer T. Andrews, Esq., *Boston*—Gen. Aaron Capen, *Dorchester*—Otis Nichols, *Dorchester*—Benj. Thomas, Esq., *Hingham*—John Perry, *Sherburne*, and Rev. Gardner B. Perry, *East Bradford.*

The Seeds and Roots will be distributed at the meeting tomorrow,—*(see advertisement.)*

☞ A very convenient and spacious room has been fitted up, over the counting room of the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street, for the use of the Society. The room is furnished with various agricultural, and other periodical journals, and is open at all hours of the day for the use of members. At this room will be deposited all seeds, scions of superior fruits, drawings of fruits, new implements of use in horticulture, books for the Library of the Society; and all fruits, vegetables, or ornamental flowers that may be offered for the premiums of the Society.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society, which has exercised an influence so important and beneficial on the agricultural interests of this commonwealth, was incorporated in 1792, and a fund subscribed, amounting in *donations* alone, to 3984 dollars. Among the donations at the incorporation of the Society, were the following—Governor Gore, $1000; Hon. Thomas Russell, $1000; Hon. James Bowdoin, $400; Andrew Cragie, Esq., $400; David Sears, Esq., $200; Joseph Barrell, $200; Thomas Lee, Esq., $200; Patrick Jeffrey, Esq., $200; S. W. Pomeroy, Charles Vaughan, J. C. Jones, and Samuel Eliot, Esqrs., $100 each; Doct. Lettsom, of London, the celebrated philanthropist, gave ten guineas. The funds of the Society now amount to about $14,000. The amount of premiums given by the Society, since the establishment of the Cattle Shows, have averaged about $1200 each year.

Method of preventing milk from turning sour.—Put a spoonful of wild horse radish into a dish of milk; the milk may then be preserved sweet, either in the open air, or in a cellar, for several days, while such as has not been so guarded will become sour.—*Am. Farmer.*

From the Worcester Ægis.

THE SUN FLOWER.

The muse of History has not preserved the name of the honest Dutchman, who first introduced the sun flower to garison the garden, and stand sentinel of its outposts, smirking with its great, broad, good humored face, at every passer, and bending to the day star with Eastern adoration; and herein has history been faithless to the benefactors of our race, as in the many other matters where she neglects departed worth, or inscribes lying legends instead of solemn truths on the page. The goodly sun flower unlike the gay dandies of the earlier months, who come parading out in their coats of many colors, on soil of aristocratic refinement, is a plain, simple republican in his habits, and he grows as fair, and as tall, and as goodly to see, when he plants himself by the way side, as when he looks down in the delicate company of the peony, or the tulip. An upright gentleman is he too, looking boldly round him with the consciousness of merit: and as liberal and free as he is beautiful; imparting food and shelter to the birds that nestle under his leaves in the autumnal storms, with the munificence of a generous patron.

Of all the scenes of grandeur on which the eye rests, commend us to the view of a squadron of sun flowers. Who has not seen the warriors of the militia, spreading in long line, or gathering in column, bristling with burnished steel, nodding with plumes, and girt so tight with belt and buckle as not to be able to draw breath but once in every three steps? And who has not felt that it was a sublime sight, as the pageant rolled by with the flash of sun beams on sword and bayonet —and banners floating out to the beat of drum, and the clang of trumpet, and many a pound of warranted live geese feathers, tied to a stick dancing over helmet, cap, and bonnet. But what is all this, to the splendor of a regiment of sun flowers, with their broad disks, and yellow fringes gathered round the home of the husbandman.

Learned philosophers have stated that the effect of familiarity is to deaden our feeling of wonder and surprise. From this principle it is that bright eyes look, and red lips speak, without admiration of the goodly flower of the sun. The taste and fashion of the time is for things dearly bought and far brought. Let some adventurer furnished with a dozen seeds from some of the stately heads of the citizens of the garden, provide a name which cannot be spoken—and a price which few can pay, and our honest friends would walk into parlors, and set on carpets, and affect to grow delicate and gentlemanly as favored exotics.

We like the consistent political course of our leafy friend who turns his face alike to the declining and rising sun: who if he may occasionally loll over the fence, does not rest there because he cannot stand alone.

The goodly plant unites utility with elegance. The oil extracted from the seed may be burnt in the lamp of the student—spread on the plate of the epicure, or bestowed on the painter's canvas—the flower cups furnish an esculent pleasant to the taste, and honey of delicious flavor—and the stalks afford the materials for hemp, to hang rogues, and fasten horses. We know not but its cultivation for sugar would be as much an improvement in New England husbandry, as the growth of the beet for that invaluable purpose, which has been recommended by the *savans* of France.

Brighton Cattle Market.—Monday, June 1, 1829. The number of beef cattle 120, sold from $5,50 to $6,50 per hundred. All sold by 9 o'clock, A. M. Sales, 50 cents per hundred more than any preceding week for the year past.

Mustard Seed.—I have often been surprised that this article so easily raised, should not be more extensively cultivated; it would certainly pay well, as I believe the *Flour of Mustard*, is now retailing at 75 cents per lb. It is altogether surprising that we should still be importing this article in its manufactured state.—*Ohio Repository.*

Quarterly Review. The last number of this valuable and interesting work has just been republished by Wells & Lilly, and contains articles on the following subjects:—Life and Writings of Dr Parr—New Colony on Swan's River—Judge Hall's Letters from the West—Surtees' History of Durham—The Journal of a Naturalist—Currency —Mechanical Philosophy—State and Prospects of Great Britain—New Publications—Price $5 per annum.

The season was never so backward as it is this year, in the neighborhood of Dublin, and Ireland generally; but we have been informed, that there are fewer cases of fever at present in the hospitals, than were ever before known at this period of the year. We need not observe, that a late season is always considered auspicious to the hopes of the agriculturist in this climate.—*Dublin Morning Chronicle.*

Mr S. G. Reynolds, of Bristol, R. I. has invented, patented, and put in operation, at Pawtucket, a machine for manufacturing wrought nails, by water power. A complete and substantial head is formed to the nail, with a smooth and exact taper, preferable to those wrought by hand. Mechanics speak highly of it.

NOTICE.

There will be an adjourned meeting of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at the HORTICULTURAL HALL, over the counting room of the New England Farmer, on Saturday next, the 13th inst, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

R. L. EMMONS, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Boston, June 10th, 1829.

Stone and Aqueduct Pipe.

A further supply of this very useful and necessary article for drain and water courses, which is superior and cheaper than anything used for the purpose, is for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market street, where orders are received for a supply of any quantity or size wanted, with turns and circular pieces to match. J. R. NEWELL, Agent for Stone Pipe Corporation Company. 3w

Buckwheat, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market Street,

A few bushels of Buckwheat, growth of 1828. Also, a further supply of Fowl Meadow Grass Seed, of superior quality.

New China Tea Sets, and light blue Dinner Ware.

Received, a great variety of the above; which, with a complete assortment of Crockery, China, and Glass Ware, are offered for sale, low, at No. 4 Dock Square.

Seed Potatoes.

For sale, at No. 26 Foster's wharf, 200 bushels of superior Nova Scotia Potatoes. A fine opportunity is here offered to farmers, who wish to improve the quality of their seed potatoes. june 5

Millet Seed.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, No. 52 North Market street.

50 bushels of Millet Seed,—clean, and of superior quality.

Also, a very extensive variety of Ornamental Flower Seeds, in papers of 6 cts each, or 100 varieties, one paper each, for $5,00.

ROMAN—This elegant, full blooded horse, a bright bay, with black legs, mane, and tail, of high spirit and good temper, will stand at the farm of Mr Stephen Williams, in Northborough, Ms, at $20 the season, to be paid before the mares are taken away.—See New England Farmer, May 15.

Red and White Clover Seed.

For sale at the New England Farmer Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street,

500 lbs. Dutch White Honeysuckle Clover, (imported.)

Also, Herd's Grass, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Lucerne, Foul Meadow, Hemp and Flax Seed, &c, &c.

March 27 t

FARM for sale in Milton, of about 200 acres, remarkably well watered, with every variety of lands and fruits, good substantial buildings, and a large portion of valuable woodland.—Also, for sale, or to let, opposite to the above named premises, a large dwelling house, with a good bake house, very pleasantly situated.—For further particulars, see the New England Farmer for May 15, or inquire of the publisher, or P. H. Pierce, 95 State st, or N. Tucker, on the premises.

May 22, 1829. tf

Imported Horses.

Barefoot, and Cleveland. the two English horses, will stand for the season at their stable in Brighton. Barefoot at $25, and Cleveland at $10, with $1 for the groom. a24

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

		FROM	TO
APPLES, best,	barrel.	3 00	5 00
ASHES, pot, first sort,	ton.	125 00	130 00
Pearl, first sort,	"	125 00	130 00
BEANS, white,	bushel.	1 00	1 37
BEEF, mess,	barrel.	10 25	10 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	9 00	9 50
Cargo, No. 2,	"	8 00	8 50
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,	pound.	14	16
CHEESE, new milk,	"	7	9
Skimmed milk,	"	2	3
FLOUR, Baltimore, Howard-street,	barrel.	7 00	7 12
Genesee,	"	7 00	7 50
Rye, best,	"		
GRAIN, Corn,	bushel.	56	60
Rye,	"	70	80
Barley,	"		67
Oats,	"	40	42
HOG'S LARD, first sort, new,	pound.		9
LIME,	cask.	85	90
PLAISTER PARIS retails at	ton.		3 50
PORK, clear,	barrel.	16 00	16 50
Navy, mess,	"	13 00	13 50
Cargo, No. 1,	"	13 00	13 25
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,	bushel.		2 00
Orchard Grass,	"		3 00
Fowl Meadow,	"		3 00
Rye Grass,	"		4 00
Tall Meadow Oats Grass,	"		2 50
Red Top	"	62	1 00
Lucerne,	pound.	38	50
White Honeysuckle Clover,	"	33	50
Red Clover, (northern)	"	7	8
French Sugar Beet,	"		1 50
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,	"	30	37
Merino, full blood, unwashed,	"	20	23
Merino, three fourths washed,	"	25	30
Merino, half blood,	"	23	26
Merino, quarter washed,	"	22	24
Native, washed,	"	20	22
Pulled, Lamb's, first sort,	"	35	37
Pulled, Lamb's, second sort,	"	22	25
Pulled, " spinning, first sort,	"	27	30

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED EVERY WEEK BY MR. HAYWARD,

(Clerk of Faneuil-hall Market.)

BEEF, best pieces,	pound.	10	12 1-2
PORK, fresh, best pieces,	"	7	10
whole hogs,	"	5	7
VEAL,	"	6	12
MUTTON,	"	4	12
POULTRY,	"	10	16
BUTTER, keg and tub,	"	14	20
Lump, best,	"		20
EGGS,	dozen.	12	16
MEAL, Rye, retail,	bushel.		1 00
Indian, retail,	"		70
POTATOS,	"		50
CIDER, [according to quality,]	barrel.	2 00	2 50

MISCELLANIES.

THE SWEET BRIER.

BY BRAINERD.

Our sweet autumnal western-scented wind
Robs of its odors none so sweet a flower,
In all the blooming waste it left behind,
As that the sweet brier yields it; and the shower
Wets not a rose that buds in beauty's bower
One half so lovely,---yet it grows along
The poor girl's pathway---by the poor man's door.
Such are the simple folks it dwells among;
And humble as the bud, so humble be the song.

I love it, for it takes its untouch'd stand
Not in the vase that sculptors decorate---
Its sweetness all is of my native land,
And e'en its fragrant leaf has not its mate
Among the perfumes which the rich and great
Buy from the odors of the spicy east.
You love *your* flowers and plants---and will you hate
The little four leaved rose that I love best,
That freshest will awake, and sweetest go to rest?

TEMPERANCE.

Would you extend your narrow span,
And make the most of life you can;
Would you, when med'cines cannot save,
Descend with ease into the grave;
Calmly retire like evening light,
And cheerful bid the world good night?
Let temperance constantly preside,
Our best physician, friend, and guide.
Would you to wisdom make pretence,
And be esteemed a man of sense?
Let temperance, friend to wealth and fame,
With steady hand direct your aim;
Or like an archer in the dark,
Your random shaft will miss the mark,
And while life's thorny maze you trace,
Still seek renown but meet disgrace.

Olden Time in Massachusetts.—In 1627, there was but 37 ploughs in all Massachusetts, and the use of these agricultural implements was not familiar to all the planters. From the annals of Salem it appears, in that year, it was agreed by the town to grant Richard Hutchinson 20 acres of land, in addition to his share, on condition "he set up ploughing."

1630. A sumptuary act of the General Court prohibited short sleeves, and required the garment to be lengthened so as to cover the arms to the wrists, and required reformation "in immoderate great breeches, knots of ribbon, broad shoulder bands, and tayles, silk rases, double cuffs, and ruffs."

1639. "For preventing the miscarriage of letters, it is ordered that notice be given, that Richard Fairbank, his house in Boston, is the place appointed for all letters, which are brought from beyond the sea, or are to be sent thither, are to be brought unto him, and he is allowed for every such letter 1*d.*, and must answer all miscarriages through his own neglect in this kind, provided that no man shall be obliged to bring his letters thither unless he please."

1647. The Court order, that if any young man attempt to address a young woman without consent of her parents, or in case of their absence, of the *County Court*, he shall be fined £4 for the first offence, £10 for the second, and be imprisoned for the third.

1649. Matthew Stanley was tried for drawing in the affections of John Tarbox's daughter, without the consent of her parents, convicted, and fined £5: fees 2*s.* 6*d.* Three married women were fined 5*s* each, for *scolding.*

1653. Jonas Fairbanks was tried for wearing *great boots*, but was acquitted.—*Nat. Ægis.*

An Innkeeper's Regret.—Joseph II. Emperor of Germany, travelling incognito, stopped at an Inn in the Netherlands, where it being fair time, and the houses crowded, he readily slept in an outhouse, after a slender repast of bacon and eggs, for which and his bed he paid the charge of about three shillings and sixpence, English. A few hours after, some of his Majesty's suite coming up, the landlord appeared very uneasy at not having known the rank of his guest. 'Pshaw, man,' said one of the attendants, 'Joseph is accustomed to such adventures, and will think nothing of it.' 'Very likely,' replied mine host, 'but I shall—I cannot forgive myself for having an Emperor in my house, and letting him off for three and sixpence.'

Sleep.—The capacity for sleeping, like the capacity for eating and drinking, is to be increased by indulgence. Much depends upon habit. Some people can sleep when they will, and can wake when they will; and are as much refreshed with a short nap as a long one. Sea-faring people have this property from education. One gentleman, who entertained a notion that a second nap was injurious, invariably got up as soon as he awoke, no matter how early the hour—winter or summer. Others, again, will sleep for four-and-twenty hours. The celebrated Quin had this faculty. 'What sort of a morning is it, John?'—'Very wet, sir.' 'Any mullet in the market?'—'No, sir.' 'Then, John, you may call me this time tomorrow.' So saying, he composed himself to sleep, and got rid of the ennui of a dull day in the arms of Morpheus.

War Horses.—General Washington had two favorite horses; one a large elegant parade horse of a chesnut color, high spirited, and a gallant carriage; this horse had belonged to the British army: the other was smaller and his color sorrel. This he used always to ride in time of action; so that whenever the General mounted him, the word ran through the ranks, 'we have business on hand.'

At the battle of Germantown, General Wayne rode his gallant roan, and in charging the enemy, his horse received a wound in his head, and fell, and was supposed dead. Two days after, the roan returned to the American camp, not materially injured, and was again fit for service.

There's tricks in a' trades but ours, (as the lawyer said to his client.) An honest rustic went into the shop of a Quaker to buy a hat, for which 25s. was demanded. He offered 20s. 'As I live,' said the Quaker, 'I cannot afford to give it thee at that price.' '*As you live!*' exclaimed the countryman, '*then live more moderately.*' 'Friend,' said the Quaker, 'thou shalt have the hat for nothing. I have sold hats for the last twenty years, and my trick was never found out till now.'

Singular Passenger.—On the 29th ultimo, when Mr John Doran, had returned from Moores Field to Mulica Hill, with a load of wood, and taken care of his horses, he discovered a rattle snake, about two feet long, with six rattles, occupying the seat on the load which he himself had occupied in travelling four or five miles. Some persons might conclude that the object of his visiting our village, was to obtain employment; as a late member of the House of Representatives from Georgia, in a speech against the tariff, declared the manufacturers to be a set of reptiles. But it is more likely, however, that he had concealed himself in a hollow stick of wood, was put on the wagon unnoticed, and after arriving at Mulica Hill, had placed himself in the seat of Mr Doran, for the purpose of viewing more minutely, the singular appearance which the place presents to strangers.—*Woodbury, N. J. Herald.*

Mangel Wurtzel, Sugar Beet, &c.

For sale at the Seed Store connected with the New England Farmer, 52 North Market street,

200 lbs. Mangel Wurtzel.

200 lbs. French Sugar Beet, raised expressly for this establishment, by JOHN PRINCE, Esq. Roxbury.—The superiority of this seed and the excellence of the roots for cattle are too well known to need comment.

Also Double Tuberoses, Tiger Flowers, Amaryllises, Formossissima, &c., beautiful bulbs now in season to plant.

Also, White Mulberry Seed, 50 cts per ounce, Lucerne, or French Clover, White and Red Clover, Sanfoin, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Oat Grass, Herds Grass, &c.

Also, several varieties of field corn, viz. the Early Golden Sioux, Gilman, Red, Turkey Wheat, Early Jefferson, (for the table) Sweet, or Sugar (for the table.)

The Appalusia Melon—a new variety from Illinois, introduced by Doct. GREEN.—This melon was originally derived from the western Indians, by E. WARREN, Esq. —is in eating from the 1st of September to the 1st of November—melons small, remarkably sweet, with red flesh, and a very thin rind—25 cts per ounce.

Also, the Apple Seeded Melon, a very early variety.

The Star Melon, a very late variety, of the Nutmeg species.

Agricultural Books.

The third edition of *Fessenden's New American Gardener;* this work has been pronounced by the most judicious horticulturists in New England and the middle states, to be the best treatise on Fruit Trees, Vegetables, Grape Vines, &c., to be found in this country—price $1,25.

The Vine Dresser's Theoretical and Practical Manual, on the Culture of the Vine; and Making Wine, Brandy, and Vinegar. By Thiebaut de Berneaud.

The Young Gardener's Assistant, containing Directions for the cultivation of Culinary Vegetables, and Ornamental Flowers. By T. Bridgeman, gardener, New York—price 37 1-2 cts.

A practical Treatise on the Management of Bees; and the Management of Apiaries, with the best method of destroying and preventing the depredations of the Bee Moth. By James Thacher, M. D.—price 75 cts.

Also, *one* copy of each of the following rare works:—

Phytologia, or the Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening: with the theory of Draining Morasses, and with an improved construction of the drill plough. By Dr Darwin, (Dublin edition, price three dollars and fifty cts.)

Darwin's Botanic Garden—(price three dollars, a fine, correct copy.

Tall Meadow Oat Grass Seed.

This day received at the New England Farmer Seed Store, 52 North Market street, 20 bushels of Tall Meadow Oat Grass Seed, at $2,50 per bushel.

Powder at 2s per lb.

DUPONT'S POWDER, quality warranted, for sale at *Copeland's Ammunition Store,* 65 Broad st, at *retail.* Also, SHOT, CAPS, &c. of the *best quality*—cheap for cash. tf

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